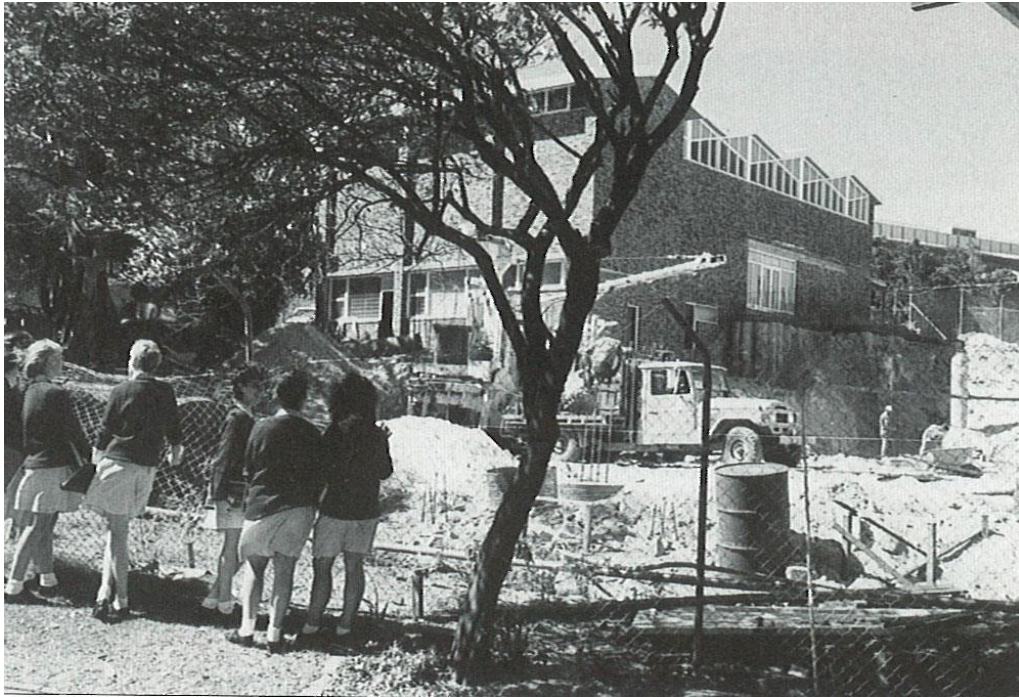




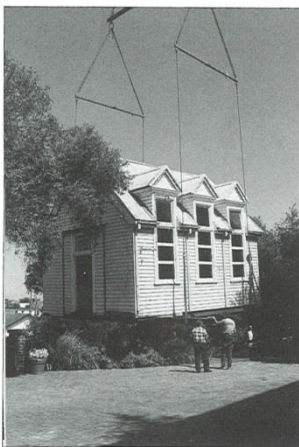
Figure 39 — Isabel Hall Wing. (Source: Barbara Croft, *St Catherine's School 1856-1996*, 1996, p89)



Figure 40 — Junior School beside 'La Vicomte'. (Source: Barbara Croft, *St Catherine's School 1856-1996*, 1996, p93)



*Figure 41 — Construction of the Faith Patterson Centre. (Source: Barbara Croft, St Catherine's School 1856-1996, 1996, p98)*



*Figure 42 — The Studio lifted and moved for at least the second time to its new home. (Source: Barbara Croft, St Catherine's School 1856-1996, 1996, p120)*



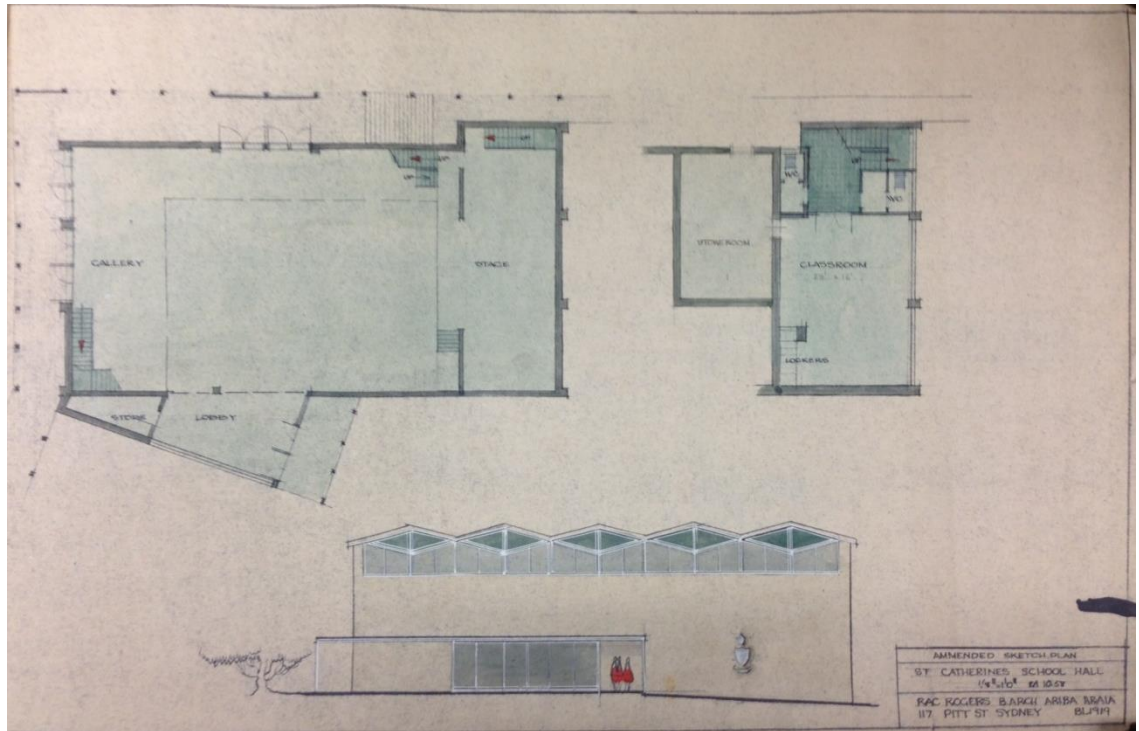


Figure 43 — sample of original plans for the Jane Barker Hall by RAC Rogers

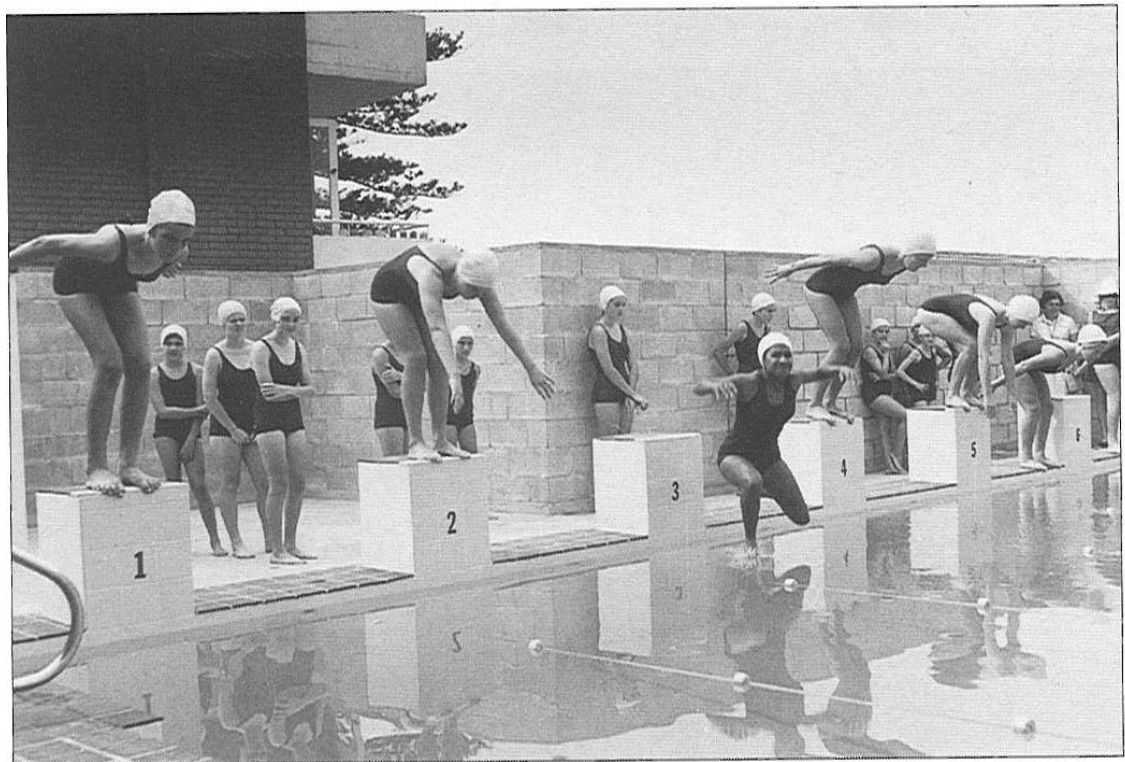


Figure 44 — a photograph printed in the school magazine showing early use of the swimming pool c 1971. [St Catherine's archives]

### 3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

St Catherine's School contains purpose-built school buildings that were constructed in the nineteenth-to-twenty-first centuries, as well as three late nineteenth-century houses purchased long after their construction. The following buildings on the school campus are described below for their relevance to the proposed works.

#### 3.1 Outdoor Swimming Pool and Surrounds

The proposed RPAC development would demolish the reinforced concrete swimming pool that was constructed in 1971. The outdoor swimming pool is a reinforced concrete tank with surrounds covered with concrete slabs; those to the south are cantilevered. A painted concrete block wall provides screening on the southern and eastern sides, offset within the boundary, along with the change rooms to the north of the eastern end of the pool. The swimming pool is typical of innumerable swimming pools constructed by schools and councils in the post-war decades. The cantilevered slabs extend over a narrow boundary garden meeting the boundary with Macpherson Street.



*Figure 45 — the 1971 swimming pool, site of the proposed RPAC development. [NBRS+PARTNERS April 2014]*

#### 3.2 Other Structures in the Vicinity of the proposed RPAC development

To the north of the swimming pool, adjacent to the Dame Joan Sutherland Centre is the Thomas S Holt Memorial bubbler set in a curved wall of random coursed sandstone. The wall stands under a bull-bay magnolia. The wall and tree will be retained



The boundary with Macpherson Street between the Dame Joan Sutherland Centre and the unit block at No. 4 is defined with a retaining wall that is just over a metre high at the east end and rises to approximately 3m at the western end, constructed of sandstone rubble and random coursed blocks bonded with lime mortar. The wall appears to have been rebuilt at the western end in the 1990s to suit the Dame Joan Sutherland Centre. In many places the mortar has been re-pointed with cement and bears several conspicuous cracks. The retaining wall is typical of low-quality construction from the late Nineteenth Century. The sandstone rubble wall on the south side of the existing swimming pool on the Macpherson Street boundary is typical of the poorer quality late nineteenth-century retaining walls in the Eastern Suburbs. It is likely that it was built by 1890 when the Bronte tram line was opened as far as Waverley.



*Figure 46 — detail of the sandstone rubble wall along Macpherson Street, south of the swimming pool. [NBRS+PARTNERS April 2014]*



Figure 47 — western end of the sandstone retaining wall.



Figure 48 — view of the sandstone retaining wall looking west.



Figure 49 — the Dame Joan Sutherland Centre, seen from Macpherson Street.



Figure 50 — semi-detached houses at 6-8 Macpherson Street.



Figure 51 — view looking north-west to the proposed RPAC development site behind the trees. The site is adjacent to the walk-up flats at 4 Macpherson Street seen here on the right. [NBRS+PARTNERS April 2014]



The Dame Joan Sutherland Centre (DJSC) would be altered to integrate with the RPAC. The DJSC building was designed by Lawes Taylor in a mildly Post Modern style; it was opened in 1994. This building does not have heritage significance.

Off the School site, the proposed RPAC development would be adjacent to a c1960 block of walk-up flats at No. 4 Macpherson Street. This block has four habitable storeys over a basement for car parking. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and red texture bricks with steel-framed windows. The building type and selection of materials is very common for the period; the splayed planning is less common but no unusual. This building does not have heritage significance.

Further east at Nos. 6–8 Macpherson Street, a pair of Victorian Free Classical semi-detached house remains. They are out of site from the development site and do not have a statutory heritage listing.

The following buildings are relevant to development stages subsequent to the proposed RPAC development.

### 3.3 Jane Barker Hall

This hall has an elevated stage, stage wings and galleries. The structure consists of steel frame of five bays of transverse gables supported on steel columns, independent of heavy brick walls. It is constructed on reinforced concrete with clinker brick wall cladding. The steel roof is clad with sheet metal and lined on the underside with varnished timber boards. A reinforced concrete elevated walkway connects the doors at the northern gallery with J Block and the St John's Building. The Jane Barker Hall does not have identified heritage significance.

A single-storey green laboratory was later constructed on the northern side, adjacent to the hall using a metal deck roof and matching brickwork.



*Figure 52 — The Jane Barker Hall as extended. April 2014*



*Figure 53 — interior of the Jane Barker Hall as extended. April 2014*

### 3.4 Administration Building

This is the original school building on this site, built 1857–1859, and it is now used for administration in the original lower two storeys, while the third storey was added in 1940 to house boarders, as it continues to do. The building consists of load-bearing masonry walls supporting a timber-framed roof and timber floors at ground and first floors; the second floor has a reinforced concrete floor. The original exterior walls are coursed sandstone blocks with a sparrow-picked surface, bonded with lime mortar. The wider plinth is visible at the lower veranda level. None of the sandstone has decorative carving. The third level is constructed of rendered brickwork, finished to resemble sandstone. The two-storey timber veranda is not original, having taken its approximate current form in the 1920s; originally the veranda was a single storey with cast iron treillage columns and a concave profiled roof clad with corrugated steel. The Administration Building was constructed in a Victorian Georgian style, although the original sash windows used the larger panes of glass that were available in the 1850s.

The front double doors and many of the windows on the original levels are original joinery. The interiors of the lower levels contain some original joinery in the internal doors, architraves and skirtings, some internal plaster work on the walls, ceilings and Victorian Georgian style profiled ceiling ‘roses’ and cornices. The staircase was replaced in 1940 with reinforced concrete and a wrought iron balustrade.



*Figure 54 — the south elevation of the 1859 Administration Building*



### 3.5 St John's Building

This building is used for staff rooms on the ground floor and a food technology laboratory on the first floor. It was built as an upper middle class house in 1891 and has been adapted for use by the School since the 1950s. It is constructed of load-bearing brickwork and timber framed floors and roof. The roof consists of a gable on the south side extending from the break-front section of the front façade, from this gable, two transverse gables extend across the larger part of the house. The external walls are built of red face bricks with several medallions of terra cotta and sandstone lintels and quoins. The break-front section of the front façade is original, but alterations to in-fill the front veranda have left the brown brick section at the ground floor and relocated windows in relocated brickwork at the first floor. The original sections of the house were built as an early instance of the Federation Queen Anne style, demonstrated by an Arts and Crafts approach to materials, and the Diocletian window in the break-front.

Inside, the more intact rooms are on the ground floor. All of the brick walls are plastered and painted. The joinery includes some original doors with machine profiled architraves, skirtings and picture rails. The original fire places are made of marble slabs with cast iron grates in late Victorian style. Several profiled cornices are original. The original stair has been removed.



Figure 55 — the St John's Building east elevation.



Figure 56 — St John's ground floor corridor.

### 3.6 Conservation Area C7

Conservation Area C7 includes the parts of the suburb of Waverley with the greater concentrations of late Victorian and early twentieth-century buildings. The northern section contains many late Victorian Italianate and Federation period shops with first-floor housing or commercial uses above, along Albion Street and Bronte Road. Further south in the residential areas, there are many detached two-storey Victorian Italianate houses, terraces, smaller house and later Federation dwellings.

St Catherine's School has a different character that was originally separate from the commercial centre and surrounding residential areas. The expansion of the School's area has absorbed three late nineteenth-century houses. The School is not otherwise typical of the conservation area's general character.

## 4.0 ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### 4.1 Basis of Cultural Heritage Assessment

This assessment of heritage is based on the methodology and guidelines set by the NSW Heritage Council, and considers the standard values or criteria which arise from the history, construction and use of the buildings and their sites, as well as any levels of esteem by recognised groups for the site.

#### Evaluation Criteria

*Heritage significance*, *cultural significance* and *cultural value* are all terms used to describe an item's value or importance to our own society. This value may be contained in the fabric of an item, its setting and its relationship to other items, the response that the item stimulates to those who value it now and in the historical record that allow us to understand it in its own context. An assessment of what is significant is not static. Significance may increase as more is learnt about the past and as items become rare, endangered or are found to document or illustrate aspects that achieve a new recognition of importance.

Determining cultural value is the basis of all planning for places of historic value. Determination of significance permits informed decisions or future planning that ensures that the expressions of significance are retained, enhanced or at least minimally impacted upon. A clear understanding of the nature and degree of significance will determine the parameters for flexibility of future planning and development.

The historical analysis provides the context for assessing significance, which is made by applying standard evaluation criteria to the development and associations of an item. The NSW Heritage Manual has produced standard evaluation criteria that are compatible with the criteria used by the Australian Heritage Commission in assessing items for the Register of the National Estate, and with those included in the *Burra Charter*.

### 4.2 Assessment of Cultural Significance

#### 4.2.1 Criterion (a) Historical Evolution

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the local area's cultural or natural history.

Guidelines for INCLUSION	Guidelines for EXCLUSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Shows evidence of a significant human activity.</li><li>Is associated with a significant activity or historical phase.</li><li>Maintains or shows continuity of a historical process or activity.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes.</li><li>Provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance.</li><li>Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.</li></ul>

St Catherine's School was established at Woollahra in 1856 as a boarding school for the daughters of Anglican clergymen. The original land at the current Waverley site was secured in a Crown Grant of 1857, in what was an isolated, undeveloped area in some proximity to the intended site of a



proposed Anglican archbishop's palace. The original school building (now the Administration Building) was constructed from sandstone in 1857–59. The School is the oldest independent girls' school in Australia. From 1884, girls who were not the daughters of clergymen were admitted, and from 1890 day girls were admitted, allowing the school to grow. From the 1880s, St Catherine's girls undertook public examinations in the Civil Service, Junior, Senior and Matriculation exams, seen as very progressive for the time. Girls at the school in this decade went on to Sydney University. St Catherine's School, as item No. 1521, satisfies this criterion at a local level.

#### 4.2.2 Criterion (b) Historical Associations

An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of the local area.

Guidelines for INCLUSION	Guidelines for EXCLUSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows evidence of a significant human occupation.</li> <li>Is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people or events.</li> <li>Provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance.</li> <li>Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.</li> </ul>

St Catherine's School was founded by Jane Barker, the wife of the second Anglican Bishop of Sydney and first Metropolitan Bishop of Australia. The vision for girl's education established by the 1880s has continued with development adapting for a remarkably enduring school. Girls educated at St Catherine's School have risen to prominence in society including Dame Joan Sutherland.

#### 4.2.3 Criterion (c) Aesthetic Values

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.

Guidelines for INCLUSION	Guidelines for EXCLUSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement.</li> <li>Is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement.</li> <li>Is aesthetically distinctive.</li> <li>Has landmark qualities.</li> <li>Exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is not a major work by an important designer or artist.</li> <li>Has lost its design or technical integrity.</li> <li>Its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark or scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded.</li> <li>Has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement.</li> </ul>

The Administration Building is a good example of a Victorian Georgian boarding school building designed in a domestic idiom. This building was extended sympathetically in the 1880s to the north. The ground and first floors retain original sandstone walls and some original fenestration and some original interior fittings including skirting boards, architraves, mantelpieces

and possibly cornices and ceiling mouldings. However the stairs, roof and veranda were replaced in extensions by 1940. The Administration Building satisfies this criterion at a local level.

The School Museum is rare intact Victorian Carpenter Gothic school art studio constructed c1890. Its adaptability and value are demonstrated by its two relocations.

The two Moreton Bay fig trees (*Ficus Macrophylla*) near the Albion Street boundary are likely to be (or to be replacements of) trees described in 1882 as 'huge'. This species was popular in large gardens in the Victorian period.

The St John's Building is a two-storey Federation Queen Anne house with an intact front bay, roof form, several ground floor interiors and many windows, some of which have been relocated. First floor and rear are highly altered. The house demonstrates new Arts and Crafts fashions with decorative brickwork and terra cotta applied to traditional Victorian house forms and further embellished with coloured leaded glass and joinery profiles inside that make reference to the contemporaneous Aesthetic Movement.

La Vincompte (now part of the Junior School) is a Victorian Free Classical/Filigree house of two storeys. The exterior is largely intact, while the interiors have been altered.

#### 4.2.4 Criterion (d) Social Value

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Guidelines for INCLUSION	Guidelines for EXCLUSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is important for its associations with an identifiable group.</li><li>• Is important to a community's sense of place.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is only important to the community for amenity reasons.</li><li>• Is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative.</li></ul>

St Catherine's School is associated with Anglican education of girls for over one-and-a-half centuries. The school has made many progressive changes over this long time, the longest continuum of any independent girls' school, and for this reason satisfies this criterion at a local level. The School is associated with the childhood education for thousands of women and also as a workplace for staff; the School would not necessarily satisfy the criterion for this aspect because this experience is not rare.



#### 4.2.5 Criterion (e) Technical / Research Value

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the area's cultural or natural history.

Guidelines for INCLUSION	Guidelines for EXCLUSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information.</li><li>• Is an important benchmark or reference site or type.</li><li>• Provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Has little archaeological potential.</li><li>• Only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites.</li><li>• The knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture.</li></ul>

Austral Archaeology concluded in their 2014 report that the in-situ archaeological remains at St Catherine's School are unlikely to survive within the study area. The site is unlikely to provide a material culture and does not satisfy this criterion.

#### 4.2.6 Criterion (f) Rarity

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history

Guidelines for INCLUSION	Guidelines for EXCLUSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process,</li><li>• Demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost.</li><li>• Shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity.</li><li>• Is the only example of its type.</li><li>• Demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest.</li><li>• Shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is not rare.</li><li>• Is numerous but under threat.</li></ul>

St Catherine's School is rare as such a long-lived place of church-managed secondary education. The remains of the original stone school building are rare as a mid-nineteenth-century boarding school purpose-built for girls, though the domestic idiom of a Victorian-Georgian apparent house is less rare in New South Wales, but still rare locally in Waverley.

#### 4.2.7 Criterion (g) Representativeness

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's

- — *cultural or natural places; or*
- — *cultural or natural environments.*

Guidelines for INCLUSION	Guidelines for EXCLUSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is a fine example of its type.</li> <li>• Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group</li> <li>• Has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity.</li> <li>• Is a significant variation to a class of items.</li> <li>• Is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type.</li> <li>• Is representative because of its setting, condition or type.</li> <li>• Is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is a poor example of its type.</li> <li>• Does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type.</li> <li>• Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type.</li> </ul>

St Catherine's School is representative of independent schools that have grown and developed over a long period, adapting their grounds and early buildings to contemporaneous uses, and purchasing surrounding properties with heritage significance and adapting those to a new use.

#### 4.2.8 Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

St Catherine's School was established in 1856 as a boarding school for the daughters of Anglican clergymen, and is the oldest independent girls' school in Australia. The original school building was constructed from sandstone in 1857–59. From the 1880s, St Catherine's girls undertook public examinations. The vision for girl's education established by the 1880s has continued with many progressive changes. St Catherine's School was founded by Jane Barker, the wife of the second Anglican Bishop of Sydney.

The Administration Building is a good example of a Victorian Georgian boarding school building designed in a domestic idiom, though the changes from the 1920s onwards do not have heritage significance. The School Museum is rare intact Victorian Carpenter Gothic school art studio constructed c1890. The two Moreton Bay fig trees near the Albion Street boundary are likely to have been planted in the mid-Victorian period.

St Catherine's School is rare as such a long-lived place of church-managed secondary education. The remains of the original stone school building are rare as a mid-nineteenth-century boarding school purpose-built for girls, and rare locally in Waverley. St Catherine's School is representative of independent schools that have grown and developed over a long period, adapting their grounds and early buildings to contemporaneous uses, and purchasing surrounding properties with heritage significance and adapting those to a new use.

The St John's Building is a large Federation Queen Anne house, adapted to new uses, with an intact front bay, roof form, several ground floor interiors and many windows, some of which have been relocated. The house demonstrates new Arts and Crafts fashions.

La Vincompte is a Victorian Free Classical/Filigree house.



## **5.0 THE PROPOSAL**

The Campus Master Plan drawings have been prepared by Mayoh Architects.

### **5.1 Campus Master Plan**

The proposed Campus Master Plan comprises a number of new buildings, internal refurbishments and the reallocation of some internal spaces across the site. The primary new buildings (and associated demolition works) include:

- Demolition of the existing outdoor swimming pool and construction of a new multi-level building, the Research, Performing Arts and Aquatic Centre (RPAC). The core facilities proposed within the RPAC include a new Research Centre, Performing Arts Auditorium, Aquatic Centre and Multi-Purpose Hall, with pedestrian links to the existing Dame Joan Sutherland Centre (DJSC) and Jo Karaolis Sports Centre (JKSC).
- Demolition of the existing Jane Barker Hall (JBH) and construction of a new building.
- Demolition of the existing print room, reception and link building between Lenthall and the Administration Building (Level 6) and construction of new boarder's common room.

## 6.0 EVALUATION OF HERITAGE CONTROLS

### 6.1 Director General's Environmental Assessment Requirements (DGRs)

The DGRs for St Catherine's School Master Plan require that a development application be submitted within two years of 29 January 2014 for these DGRs to be current. The DGRs include the following point No. 9 pertaining to heritage.

*A heritage impact assessment should provide an assessment of the historical and archaeological significance of the St Catherine's School site, including curtilage of the historical items within the site. The assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual and provide consideration of the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage items and conservation area and on areas of archaeological significance. The EIS should also identify any proposed measures to conserve the heritage significance of the site.*

### 6.2 Waverley Local Environmental Plan 2012 and Waverley Development Control Plan 2012

Clause 5.10 of the Waverley Local Environmental Plan 2012 provides for the Heritage Conservation of land within the local government area. The DGRs contain appended advice from Waverly Council (dated 13 January 2014) that a statement of Heritage Impact should be provided in accordance with Waverley LEP 2012 clause 5.10 (5).

In addition to the WLEP 2012, the Waverley Development Control Plan 2012 (WDCP 2012) provides guidance on development of heritage items. Sections of Part B8 of that DCP relevant to 'heritage items' include:

*Council supports the retention of heritage items in their significant form and setting whilst allowing sympathetic development to occur. As significance includes the setting, grounds and often the interior of buildings these aspects must be addressed in development applications.*

#### **Objectives**

- (a) That alterations and additions to the external appearance of heritage items... respect the contributory features and characteristics of the existing building and streetscape.*
- (b) That infill development respects and harmonises with the existing character of the area.*

#### **All Development**

- (a) Development should identify and respect the contributory features and characteristics of the item or the conservation area and incorporate these features into the design.*
- (b) The established landscape character of the locality including the height of canopy and density of landscaping should be retained.*
- (c) Development near a heritage item should respect the visual curtilage of the item.*

#### **Heritage Items and Contributory Buildings**

- (a) The design proposal needs to address the following streetscape issues:*

- (i) the width of the street between building facades or front walls;
  - (ii) the average height of buildings;
  - (iii) the average setback of building front walls;
  - (iv) the average position of garages, if any;
  - (v) the type and size of front fences;
  - (vi) the materials of the walls, roof and roof pitch;
  - (vii) the type of windows and doors and the modelling of walls;
  - (viii) any individual decorative features; and
  - (ix) the architectural style of buildings in the street.
- (b) Additions should be located to the rear to minimise the impact from the street.
- (c) Where the building form, detailing or use of individual buildings of historic character have been inappropriately altered and changed, any application to up-grade or re-use the buildings must clearly demonstrate that the architectural and streetscape value of the building will be enhanced by the proposal.

### 6.3 Compliance with the DCP

Statutory control	This Proposal Relates to these Controls as follows:
a) contributory features and characteristics of the item or the conservation area	The development of the School over the original school allotment has a very different character to the residential and local retail precincts of the C7 Conservation Area.
b) established landscape character should be retained	While a grove of trees and shrubs would be removed from the footprint of the RPAC development, the deep soil replacement planting would mitigate this loss by continuing the theme of trees planted between the Dame Joan Sutherland Centre and the flats at 4 Macpherson Street.
c) respect the visual curtilage of the item	The RPAC development would be kept out of the visual curtilage of the significant buildings of the School site and the C7 Conservation Area.
Streetscape	The RPAC development would stand between contemporary buildings, isolated from buildings with identified heritage significance. There are no heritage buildings that need to be referenced in the detailing. The building setback would match that of the adjacent Dame Joan Sutherland Centre, but come approximately 3.6m forward of the adjacent flats. The RPAC development would be approximately two storeys higher than the flats. The early retaining wall of sandstone rubble would be reinstated.



## **7.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **7.1 Introduction**

The following assessment of this application is based on the guidelines set out by the NSW Heritage Office (now Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Heritage) publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact', 2002. The standard format has been adapted to suit the circumstances of this application.

*The following aspects of the Stage 1 proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or conservation area for the following reasons:*

- The RPAC development is substantially removed from the immediate context of the individual heritage components of the School site.

*The following aspects of the later stages of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or conservation area for the following reasons:*

- The proposed RPAC development would have no physical impact on the nineteenth-century buildings of the School site or the C7 Conservation Area; nor would the RPAC development be visible from the conservation area outside of the School, nor be visible from any nineteenth-century building within the School.
- The sandstone rubble wall south of the swimming pool would be reconstructed, conserving and stabilising this structure.
- In future stages, the south-western setting of the St John's Building would be improved by the demolition of existing adjoining structures and the redesign of the area giving a wider visual catchment and potential for improved landscaping on the Albion Street frontage of the School site.

*The following aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on heritage significance. The reasons are explained as well as the measures to be taken to minimise impacts:*

- The outdoor swimming pool would be demolished and replaced by RPAC. The 1971 pool does not have identified heritage significance. It would be the subject of a photographic archival record. Part of the heritage significance of this site is its association with the education of girls over a period of 150 years. The proposed continued upgrading of the facilities maintains this use on the site which was established specifically for the purpose. The significance of the early buildings of the School site is enhanced through their ongoing viability as less significant parts of the School site are upgraded to meet contemporary education needs.
- The sandstone rubble wall along the Macpherson Street boundary between the Dame Joan Sutherland Centre and No. 4 Macpherson Street would be affected by the works, but the stone would be reinstated in same site and much the form as a retaining wall. The stone in this wall has been adjusted and remodelled in the past. The poor condition of the wall would be addressed by remodelling the stones.
- In future stages, the Jane Barker Hall will be redeveloped. It will be archivally recorded.

*The following sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted for the following reasons:*

- A Master Plan has been prepared for the site. Many design iterations and detailed plans have evolved over the last year.

## **7.2 Demolition of a building or structure**

The Master Plan would not involve the demolition of any heritage building with heritage significance. The works would require the dismantling (in whole or part) of the sandstone rubble retaining wall south of the swimming pool. This wall would be reassembled with traditional lime mortar at the completion of the works.

*Have all options for retention and adaptive reuse been explored?*

- The proposed RPAC development requires extensive excavation for the new Aquatic Centre and under-ground car parking. The only feasible access to this work site is through the retaining wall. The retaining wall is a relatively poor quality retaining wall constructed of local sandstone and is not a structure with identified heritage significance.

*Can all the significant elements of the heritage item be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?*

- The retaining wall can be reinstated in its existing location with some adjustment to address the new access to the School from Macpherson Street. This retaining wall is in deteriorated condition with cracking and inappropriate cement re-pointing. Some of the sandstone is a poor quality soft stone. The reassembly of the wall is likely to become necessary for structural reasons, and its reassembly as part of a development of the adjacent site will not necessarily have an adverse heritage impact.

*Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make it retention and conservation more feasible?*

- Disassembly of the wall is essential for work to proceed to construct upgraded facilities for the School.

*Has the advice of a heritage consultant/specialist been sought? Have the consultant's recommendations been implemented? If not, why not?*

- The advice of NBRS+PARTNERS has been sought and implemented in regards to the treatment of this wall in the wider development works.

## **7.3 Minor partial demolition (including internal elements)**

A partition wall within the first floor of the Administration Building would be removed to make a larger space for the main office in the south-west corner. This partition wall is made of recent light-weight fabric. The cornice would not be affected because previous openings in this location have placed a beam underneath to protect the cornice and demonstrate the likely original location of a wall here. This work would not remove any original or early fabric and would leave the apparent original form of the building clear in this location. The removal of a recent intrusive partition across the north-western room of the original section's first floor would restore the original dimension of this room and views of the fire breast, having a positive heritage impact. Several

recent partition walls would be removed from within original rooms of the first floor of the 1880s extension, having some positive impact.



*Figure 57 — view inside the Administration Building showing the partition wall on the right that would be removed. This wall is a light-weight in-fill. NBRSPARTNERS*

The reception structure on the western side of the Administration Building, touching the Lenthall Building, would be demolished. This would remove an intrusive element and would open up views to a slightly larger area of the western façade of this building. This work is associated with the removal of the curved reinforced concrete staircase south of the Lenthall Building. This work would have a positive heritage impact by enhancing the setting of the Administration Building, improving views to its western façade and providing opportunities for the reconstruction of early fabric damaged by alterations. Several room partitions and the toilet fit-out on the second floor (built in 1940) would be demolished. This work would have no impact on the building exterior. The reinforced concrete stair would be demolished inside the boarders' facilities, located north of the existing reception. This stair was constructed in 1940 or later and does not have heritage significance. The removal of non-significant internal fabric in and around the Administration Building would have no adverse heritage impact.

Three internal walls in the first floor of the St John's Building would be removed to form a larger space for the Year 12 common room. This area of the St John's Building is currently used as a home science classroom and service spaces. This area has been re-fitted several times over recent decades so that no original fabric is apparent on the walls to be removed, such as skirting boards, architraves and cornices. The removal of the specified first floor walls would have no heritage impact.

The design detailing of future stages will be guided to minimise removal of original fabric in buildings with heritage significance, particularly the 1857 Administration Building, the attached staff facilities and boarding facilities, and



the St John's Building. These buildings have been altered many times, losing all of their original staircases for instance, but contain many original walls, doors and exterior elements.



*Figure 58 — view inside the first floor of the St John's Building, demonstrating removal of original fabric. The wall on the right would be removed.*  
NBRS+PARTNERS

#### **7.4 Minor additions**

Stage 1 does not involve additions to any building with heritage significance.

#### **7.5 New development adjacent to a heritage item (including additional buildings)**

The Master Plan proposes new development on the site within the area of the existing heritage listing of the School and the conservation area. No new work is proposed in Stage 1 in the immediate context of the identified heritage components of the site or their significant setting.

In subsequent stages, the Jane Barker Hall will be replaced with a new building. These works would touch the footings of the St John's Building, but would expand the open setting to the south of the identified heritage item.

The boarders' common room and other facilities in the 1960s reinforced concrete located south-west of the 1857 Administration Building would be altered to remove the reinforced concrete curved stairs leading up from the courtyard level to the first floor. The demolition of this element will remove an element that impedes views from the entry courtyard towards the western facade of the Administration Building.

*How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised?*

- The RPAC development is proposed to be located principally on the south-east edge of the existing school site, outside the primary visual context of the identified heritage components of the *School* and out of the remnant setting that exists around them. This new building would not be visible from any of the nineteenth-century buildings on the *School* site.
- The new building proposed for the Jane Barker Hall site would rise to a height close to the ground floor of the St John's Building would prevent it from interrupting views of the St John's Building. The southerly parts of the new building would be offset further away from the St John's Building than the existing extensions to the Jane Barker Hall.
- The future stage removal of the reinforced concrete steps leading up to the boarding house south-west of the Administration Building would improve the western setting of the earliest building on the site.

*Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?*

- The proposed development stages are part of the master plan scheme to upgrade the facilities of the *School* and these areas cannot be located within existing buildings.

*How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance?*

- The proposed RPAC development is located outside of the visual catchment of the significant buildings on the site. In future stages where development would be close to buildings with identified heritage significance such as the 1891 St John's Building and the 1857 Administration Building, the development would improve the setting of the significant buildings.
- The Master Plan development would occur within the curtilage of the St Catherine's School heritage item, but has been designed for minimum heritage impacts by placing development in less significant precincts of the school site, away from the appreciable visual curtilages of the most significant buildings.

*How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage item? What has been done to minimise negative effects?*

- Views to and from the heritage components of the School site are already limited by their relationship to earlier developments and existing landscape elements as well as by the topography and capacity to be appreciated from the surrounding streets.
- The proposed RPAC development on the south east edge of the School are well removed from the immediate visual context of the heritage items within the site. The proposed RPAC development will block views of the ocean from the lawn located to the north of the existing swimming pool, but this view does not have heritage significance, and will in any case be a view that remains within the School, just transferred to the new building.

- The proposed Jane Barker Hall redevelopment in later stages has been designed with the intention of improving the setting of the St John's Building. The proposed development in the vicinity of St John's will broaden the view corridor to the building from Albion Street removing a later intrusive addition to the side of that building, enhancing its heritage value and allowing for an improved setting.
- In later stages, removing the stairs to the boarding house located south-west of the Administration Building will enhance views towards the western façade of the original school building. This façade contains original elements, but has been altered by the 1940 second floor, replacement veranda and contemporary entry to the reception. These less significant elements are likely to remain in future stages.

*Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?*

- The Archaeological Assessment report details the likelihood of the works impacting on Aboriginal and historical archaeological resources.

*Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (eg form, siting, proportions, design)?*

- The distance of the proposed RPAC development from buildings on the school site with heritage significance avoids the need for special treatments to sympathise with heritage buildings. The new building will be contemporary and sit between the multi-storey 1990s Dame Joan Sutherland Centre and the 1960s four-storey block of flats at No. 4 Macpherson Street. The reinstatement of the sandstone rubble retaining wall along the Macpherson Street boundary will retain the usable fabric of this early structure in a more stable condition.

*Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How has this been minimised?*

- Given the separation of the heritage items from the proposed developments and the topography of the site it is unlikely that development would visually dominate the significant heritage buildings. The RPAC development would be a substantial building sensitively located at the lowest point of the site where it would have the least visual impact on the wider school, and where it would sit among contemporary buildings of at least four storeys.

*Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?*

- *There will be no adverse impact on public visibility or appreciation of the overall character of the site as an institutional complex, or the limited available views to the individual heritage items within the site. The RPAC development will diminish the sense of green space in northerly views from a limited section of Macpherson Street looking towards the existing swimming pool. This impact will be mitigated by the retention/ replacement of the street trees growing on the verge. The RPAC development will be screened by new trees growing in deep soil alongside the southern sections that are visible from the public domain. Further details of mitigative works for landscape are included in the landscape drawings.*



## 7.6 New landscape works and features (including carparks and fences)

Deep soil planting of screen trees is proposed to be offset from the southern sections of the RPAC.

*How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?*

- There is a narrow row of screen planting south of the swimming pool, at the top of the retaining wall containing a Port Jackson fig. The remaining small trees and shrubs in the row are less significant, and typical of post-war planting without any landscape design significance. The existing row of trees at the top of the retaining wall provides a green gap between the flats at No. 4 Macpherson Street and the Dame Joan Sutherland Centre. The replacement deep soil planting of screening trees is intended to replace this green amenity.

*Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works being reinstated?*

- Yes, the 1943 aerial photograph (*Figure 32*) shows the RPAC development site as largely open grassland with a thin amount of screen planting near the Macpherson Street boundary. This planting does not appear to have landscape heritage significance. The proposed screen planting is intended to replace the screening amenity.

*Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented?*

- The landscape heritage advice of NBRS+PARTNERS and the arboricultural advice of TALC (Tree & Landscape Consultants) has been sought and implemented in the Master Plan design.

*How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?*

- The Stage 1 landscape works would not have an impact on views to or from significant buildings. As discussed, the new building would transfer distant ocean views from the lawn north of the existing swimming pool into the RPAC.

## 7.7 Tree removal or replacement

The works to construct the RPAC would remove a grove of camphor laurel trees growing to the north of the outdoor swimming pool. A row of approximately seven trees and large shrubs growing on the south side of the outdoor swimming pool would also be removed. The need to access the site with construction vehicles is likely to require the removal of one or two of the small street trees on the verge growing to the south of the swimming pool.

*Does the tree contribute to the heritage significance of the item or landscape?*

- The Port Jackson fig is an indigenous tree to the Sydney region. It grows among several other indigenous small trees/shrubs that appear to have been planted. The fig may have been deliberately planted, although it is commonly spread by fruit-eating birds. This species was much less fashionable than the Moreton Bay fig in the pre-war eras. The Port Jackson fig makes a general contribution to the green amenity of the School's landscape.

- The camphor laurels have low significance. This species contributes to the spread of weeds that do not enhance bio-diversity.

*Why is the tree being removed?*

- The Port Jackson fig would be removed from the footprint of the proposed RPAC. TALC have found that the tree is in declining health, owing in part to unsympathetic pruning leading to areas of rot. The tree has an unbalanced shape leaning to the south that makes it vulnerable to strong wind.

*Has the advice of a tree surgeon or horticultural specialist been obtained?*

- The advice of TALC has been sought.

*Is the tree being replaced? Why? With the same or a new species?*

- TALC recommend in their 2014 report that the Port Jackson fig be replaced with a tree of a species reaching similar scale.

## **8.0 MEASURES TO CONSERVE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

St Catherine's School undertakes regular maintenance to its building stock and the buildings affected by works in the Master Plan are in good condition.

### **8.1 The Administration Building 1859**

The removal of the recent reception area and link to the Lenthall Building on the west side enables the c1921 two-storey veranda to be restored to its pre-1960s form. (This is the most appropriate response in the circumstance — a reconstruction of the original single-storey veranda would not suit the other extensions to the building, and an adaptation of the original design to suit two storeys is not a spending priority at this stage) Detailed design of new fenestration for the affected openings in the sandstone exterior walls will be informed by, and respond to the original fenestration. Any holes in the original sandstone walls made by the 1960s works will be patched with small elements of sandstone in preference to replacing whole blocks of sandstone. Any damage to the exterior render of the 1940 second floor extension will be patched to match.

The recent partition walls to be removed from the first floor, will be removed without damage to adjacent original masonry walls. The rendered masonry walls affected by the works will be patched with plaster to match existing.

Where the original dimensions of a room are to be restored by the removal of an intrusive partition wall, and there is evidence of original skirting boards and cornices, these elements shall be extended to match around the room in the original configuration. (There is no original unpainted timber in the building)

Generally, internal works will be guided to avoid (or in the worst case minimise) the loss of original fabric such as joinery, floor boards, plaster work and fixtures. Redundant services will be removed. New services will endeavour to use existing service lines.

### **8.2 The Administration Building Extension 1886**

The twentieth-century partition walls to be removed from the first floor will be removed without damage to adjacent original masonry walls. The rendered masonry walls affected by the works will be patched with plaster to match existing.

Where the original dimensions of a room are to be restored by the removal of an intrusive partition wall, and there is evidence of original skirting boards and cornices, these elements shall be extended to match around the room in the original configuration.

Generally, internal works will be guided to avoid (or in the worst case minimise) the loss of original fabric including masonry walls, joinery, floor boards, plaster work and fixtures. Redundant services will be removed. New services will endeavour to use existing service lines.



### **8.3 St John's Building 1891**

The works to the first floor will retain the original windows and the early windows that have been placed or relocated there. The roof, windows will be conserved; and the external form of the older part of the building will be retained in its existing form.

No walls are proposed to be removed from the ground floor, but existing rooms will be fitted out to suit new uses. Internal works will be guided to avoid (or in the worst case minimise) the loss of original fabric such as joinery, leaded coloured glass, floor boards, plaster work and fixtures. Consideration will be given to removing the beams across the ceiling of the southern front room and restoring the cornices if structural advice concurs. Redundant services will be removed. New services will endeavour to use existing service lines.

### **8.4 Retaining Wall along Macpherson Street**

The intrusive cement mortar would be removed. When the wall is reinstated at the end of works for the RPAC, the best quality stones will be used. The new openings will be made at the expense of the poorer rubble stones. These rubble stones will be retained on site as a drainage medium behind the better stones used as facing. The face stones will be bonded with an appropriate lime-cement mortar enabling moisture to evaporate through the joints.

## 9.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed RPAC development described above would not adversely affect the identified heritage significance of the St Catherine's School heritage item or the role of the place in the C7 Conservation Area. The RPAC would be visually isolated from buildings with heritage significance. I recommend that the heritage aspects of this application be approved.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Robert Staas". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

ROBERT STAAS  
Director/Heritage Consultant  
NBRS+PARTNERS

## 10.0 APPENDIX A — CHRONOLOGY OF SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT

Date	Event
1856	Clergy Daughters' School established in "Thornbank", Jersey Road, Edgecliff
Sept 1857	Crown Grant at Waverley confirmed; laying of foundation stone
1859	School building completed in 1859
1886	Two-storey additions to north side of school building
Ca.1890	'La Vicompte' at 1 Leichhardt St erected, home of the Leverrier family.
Ca.1891	'Murong' (house) erected for G. Lane Mullins. House renamed 'St John's'
1896	Fire damages weatherboard hospital (later Kindergarten building)
1912	New classrooms erected; opened 12 June by Lady Chelmsford
1917	Dedication of the Chapel (former Studio) by the Very Reverend Dean of Sydney. Stained glass windows installed and choir stalls from St Thomas' North Sydney purchased for seating. Chapel officially opened on 25 July (St James's Day)
1924	Erection of 1 <sup>st</sup> floor balcony to school building
1927	Construction of 2 new tennis courts
1932	Netball field constructed
1935	Additions of new wing to the servants' quarters. Refurbishment of Head's study and the Library. Old 'prep' room converted to classroom. New brick driveway, painting throughout buildings.
1937	'Chapel Block' completed for first term. Official opening and dedication of new buildings and Chapel apse on 5 March
1936-7	Old Chapel (Miss Phillips art studio) converted to classroom
1940	Stage 1 additions - comprised additional store to the rear wing of the main buildings for accommodation for the maids. Stage 2 – new wing east of the Dining Room, thus extending room to 40 feet. Third storey addition to the original main building to provide 3 dormitories. Demolition of timber verandah facing east, 2 storey brick cloisters from chapel wing continued round to the dining room.
1941	New buildings and additions official opened on 26 April
1941	2 air raid shelters built
1940	2 Macpherson Street purchased in November
1950	School gains vacant possession of 2 Macpherson Street, renamed 'The Cottage' and converted to 2 classrooms, laboratory, an extra room for large classes, staff room, art room, 2 rooms originally earmarked for tuck shop became art rooms.
1951	Chapel renovated, and a new door opened up in wall leading to the Quadrangle and other changes
1951	Ex-studio/ex-Chapel/ex-laboratory converted to new kindergarten
1952	Completion of addition of new dormitory to original school building, boarders move in in July
1954	'La Vicompte' (1 Leichhardt Street) acquired by St Catherine's School for classrooms and staff quarters
1957	St John's (house in Albion Street) purchased from Dr Honner. School gains vacant possession of 'La Vicompte'

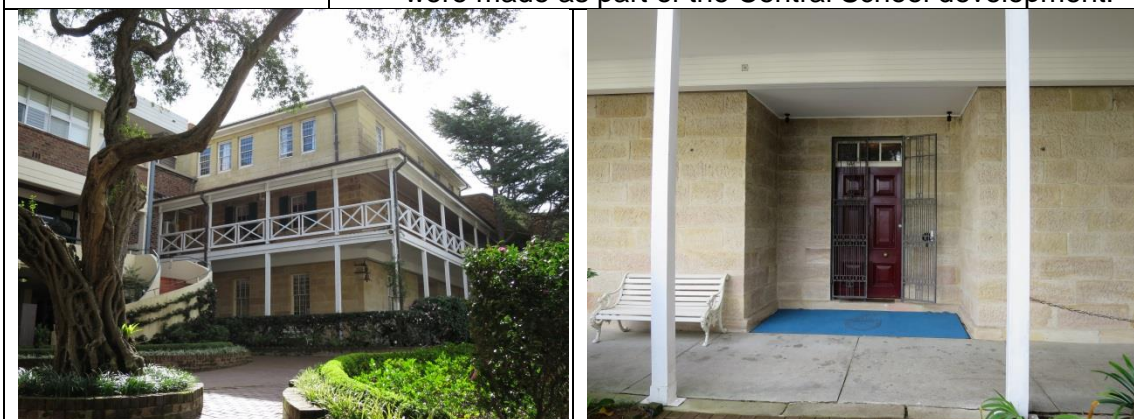


1958	St John's (house) opened to provide residential accommodation upstairs and classrooms and tuckshop downstairs.
1959	Fundraising for new Assembly Hall building. Laying of foundation stone on 9 June by Archbishop Gough
March 1960	Official opening of new 'Jane Barker Hall' designed by RAC Rogers Architects.
1961	Science laboratory in cottage enlarged
1964	Planning for future development on site
July 1965	Architect present plans for laboratories and classrooms to be construction in the Albion and Macpherson Sts corner of grounds
24 June 1967	'Lenthall Science Block' official opened
20 April 1968	Official opening of 'Isabel Hall' Wing on site of former St John's stables, bricks recycled in building. 2 junior classrooms, kindergarten room and staff room on lower floor of new building.
1970	Turning of sod for swimming pool. Part of 'The Cottage' demolished to make way for pool
27 February 1971	Official opening of swimming pool
May 1974	Official opening of Junior School named in honour of Mrs M.E. Maccallum
1976	5 Leichhardt Street purchased. All-weather tennis court constructed Administration block extensively renovated, upgrading facilities
1978	Junior School extended with addition of 2 storey building behind 'La Vicompte'
1982	Top floor of science block converted into dormitories. Addition of floor to 'Isabel Hall' Wing to provide 6 additional classrooms.
1987	'Faith Patterson Study Centre' built between the Hall, the dining room and the Library. Existing library and classrooms in Science Block converted into boarding accommodation. Exterior of original school building (Administration Building) restored. Study Centre opened and renovations completed at end of term 1.
1989	Junior School Library enlarged. Wet weather area created.
1990	Interior of St John's staffroom redecorated. Dark room and storage area added to the Art Rooms. 'Green Lab' adjacent to Jane Barker Hall converted to become Technology Workshop.
1993	Former Chapel wing demolished and Art Studio relocated to front of the original sandstone building to become School's Museum
1994	New Chapel opened.
5 March 1994	Official opening of 'Dame Joan Sutherland Centre'
1994	'Una Fitzhardinge Reference Library' opens in former Computer Room adjacent to the Senior Library
2002	Construction of Junior School designed by Alexander Tzannes Associates Pty Ltd.
2002	Construction of Jo Karaolis Sports Centre designed by Alexander Tzannes Associates Pty Ltd
2006	Complete reconstruction of Isabel Hall Wing designed by Alexander Tzannes Associates Pty Ltd



Source: Barbara Croft, *St Catherine's School 1856-1996* (St Catherine's School, 1996)

## 10.1 Appendix B — Inventory of St Catherine's School's Buildings

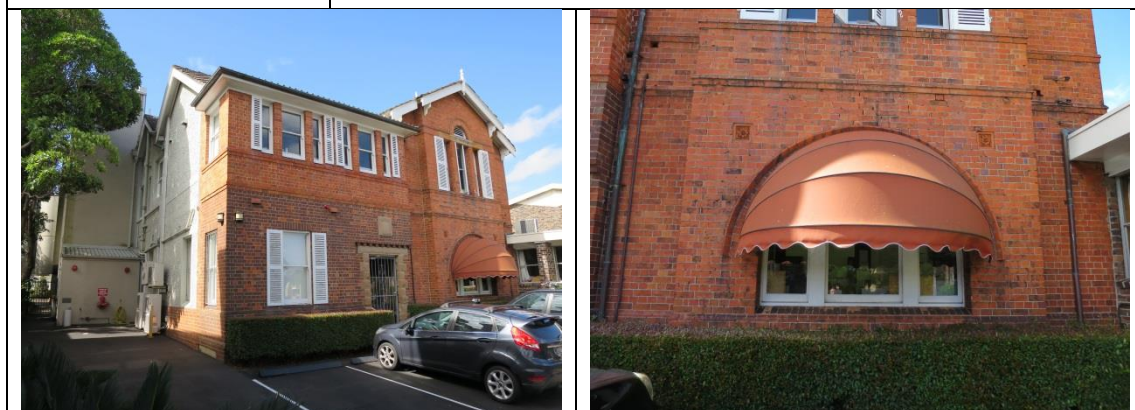
<b>Building Name</b>	Administration Building
<b>Date opened</b>	1859 (foundation stone laid in 1857)
<b>Architect</b>	Possibly Sir William Denison, Governor of NSW has been said to have designed the building and funded it with a £3000 donation towards its construction (he graduated as a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers)
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additions in 1870-1872</li> <li>• Second floor in brick with reinforced concrete floor and new concrete stairs added in 1940 by McConnell, Mansfield Architects, of King St Sydney.</li> <li>• Various walls have been erected and then pulled down in the admin office on ground floor.</li> <li>• There was a 1915 building on site where the print room is at present (2014) It was demolished in 1972.</li> <li>• In 1987 the front balcony of the stone house was opened up and new balustrades were erected. The area in front of the main door facing Macpherson St was repaved and steps were erected to gain entrance from Macpherson St. The Lenthall Gates that were originally in Albion St were moved to Macpherson St in 1986/7.</li> <li>• In 1985-1986 additions and alterations to this building were made as part of the Central School development.</li> </ul>




<b>Building Name</b>	The School Museum
<b>Date opened</b>	Circa 1890. Originally built as an art studio and as a gift from the Headmistress Miss Helen Phillip
<b>Architect</b>	Not Known
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early 1900's stained glass windows were installed in order to make it a chapel</li> <li>• In 1936 it was moved to the lower field and stained glass windows were removed so that it could become a science lab.</li> <li>• From the 1950's until the 1992 it was converted into a classroom for kindergarten, art rooms and music rooms.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1992 the building was lifted by a crane and placed on top of an air raid shelter to the south-east of the stone Administration Building</li> <li>• Between 1992-1996 it was restored and opened as the School Museum.</li> </ul>
	


<b>Building Name</b>	St John's Building
<b>Date opened</b>	1891
<b>Architect</b>	John Bede Barlow. St John's was Barlow's first domestic commission. The house was originally called Murong and built by Dr George Lane Mullins. It later changed its name to St John's after the Doctor that lived in the house.
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various after purchase by School in 1957</li> <li>• Internal alterations to 1988-1989 by Architects John Lawes-Taylor</li> <li>• Alterations to St Johns 2005–06 designed by Alexander Tzannes Associates Pty Ltd in conjunction with the refurbishment of the Isabel Hall Wing</li> </ul>





<b>Building Name</b>	La Vincompte (part of the Junior School)
<b>Date opened</b>	1885
<b>Architect</b>	Not known, but commissioned by Francis Leverrie
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various after purchase by the School in 1954</li> </ul>
	

<b>Building Name</b>	The Maccallum Junior School
<b>Date opened</b>	1974
<b>Architect</b>	Edmund Dykes, Coward and Chaplin
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1999 new Junior School designed by Alexander Tzannes Associates Pty Ltd and refurbishment of original Maccallum Junior School and La Vincompte.</li> <li>Joan Sutherland Junior School library was opened in 1979</li> <li>Extension works since opening: 1978, 1985, and 1999.</li> </ul>

<b>Building Name</b>	Jane Barker Hall
<b>Date opened</b>	March 1960
<b>Architect</b>	A.C. Rogers of 117 Pitt St Sydney Consulting engineers M G Bull of 5 Hamilton St Sydney.
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended with the construction of the Green Lab to the north-west in 1972/74, designed by Edmund Dykes, Coward and Chaplin Pty Ltd and consulting engineers Addicoat Hogarth, Wilson Pty Ltd</li> </ul>
	



<b>Building Name</b>	Lenthall Building
<b>Date opened</b>	June 1967 as a two level free standing building
<b>Architect</b>	R A C Rogers and Coward
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended in 1972 as Stage 2 as a senior study centre for senior years 11 and 12 and library (currently in 2014 the Boarders' common room and boarding facilities) with an undercroft and winding staircase opened in 1972.</li> <li>The Science Labs were converted to art rooms in 1987 when the Central School Development. The new Science Labs were built in 1987.</li> </ul>



<b>Building Name</b>	Isabel Hall Wing
<b>Date opened</b>	April 1968 originally built as two levels, the ground level was infants school and the second level boarding facilities
<b>Architect</b>	R A C Rogers and Coward
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended with additional level in 1982 it was refurbished to make all levels classrooms with a rooftop platform, by Phillip, Coward and Dykes and Partners.</li> <li>Renovation work since opening: Renovations in 2005 and reopened in 2006 (school's 150th anniversary) by Architect Alexander Tzannes Associates Pty Ltd.</li> </ul>



Source: <http://tzannes.com.au/portfolio/>


<b>Building Name</b>	J-Block CSD
<b>Date opened</b>	designed August 1985
<b>Architect</b>	Lawes Taylor Pty. Ltd
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enclosure of a small area to house the photocopier for staff.</li> </ul>



<b>Building Name</b>	Faith Patterson Study Centre, J Floor, Science Classrooms, known as the Central School Development
<b>Date opened</b>	August 1987
<b>Architect</b>	Lawes Taylor Pty Ltd
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>none</li> </ul>

<b>Building Name</b>	Dame Joan Sutherland Centre (DJSC)
<b>Date opened</b>	March 1994
<b>Architect</b>	Architect: Lawes Taylor Pty. Ltd Project Manager: Leo Goldsbro Consulting engineers: George Floth Pty Ltd
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alterations to the front of the DJSC on Macpherson Street. A ramp was added and the front entrance was altered around 2005. It has not been extended to date.</li> </ul>



<b>Building Name</b>	Jo Karaolis Sports Centre
<b>Date opened</b>	March 2002
<b>Architect</b>	Alexander Tzannes Associates Pty Ltd
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resurfacing of the indoor basketball courts and re-surfacing of the outdoor tennis courts on the upper level. The artificial turf in the quadrangle was laid in January 2011 by David Woods, Southwest Greens Australia</li> </ul>
	
Source: <a href="http://tzannes.com.au/portfolio/">http://tzannes.com.au/portfolio/</a> ,	

<b>Building Name</b>	Nan Hind Centre
<b>Date opened</b>	September 2011
<b>Architect</b>	John Cockings
<b>Alterations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>
	
Source: <a href="http://www.stcatherines.nsw.edu.au/article/352/nan-hind-centre-opens-its-doors">http://www.stcatherines.nsw.edu.au/article/352/nan-hind-centre-opens-its-doors,</a>	

Compiled and researched by Leonie Masson of NBRS+PARTNERS and Evangeline Galettis Archivist at St Catherine's School with information and documents held in the School's archives.